

QUREVICH, M.I.; KVITNITSKIY, N.Ye.; KOCHEMASOVA, N.G.; POVZHITKOV, M.M.;
LEVCHENKO, M.N.

Experimental study of the pathogenesis of myocardial infarction.
Vrach.delo no.11:20-24 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya (rukovoditel' -
doktor med.nauk M.I. Qurevich) Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A.
Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR.
(HEART—INFARCTION) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

LEVCHENKO, M.N.

Effect of adrenalectomy and some steroid hormones of the adrenal cortex on the content of mineral components in the brain and muscles. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.1:75-81 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinnykh funktsiy Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

LEVCHENKO, M.N.

Role of functional interaction of the thyroid and adrenal glands in regulation of the protein structure of the blood serum. Fiziol. zhur. [ukr.] 8 no.5:630-637 S-O '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratory of Endocrinous Functions of the A.A. Bogomoletz Institute of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Kiev.

KOMISSARENKO, V.P. [Komisarenko, V.P.]; LEVCHENKO, M.N.; KLIMENKO, K.S.
[Klymenko, O.S.]

Change in the mineral components of the blood serum under the
effect of splenin in splenectomy and parathyroidectomy. Fiziol.
zhur.[Ukr.] 9 no.1:6-12 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinnykh funktsiy Instituta fiziologii im.
A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

LEVCHENKO, M. P.
 Category : USSR/Optics - Optical methods of analysis Instruments
 Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2526
 Author : Rivkina, M. A., Pisarev, V. D., Kornilov, A. V., Kostrova, Z. P.,
 Kotel'nikova, L. A., Levchenko, M. P.
 Inst : Novosibirsk Inst. of Railroad Transport Engineers and Novosibirsk Tin
 Plant, USSR
 Title : Spectral Analysis of Tin
 Orig Pub : Zavod. laboratoriya, 1955, 21, No 9, 1081-1083
 Abstract : Description of a method for the spectral analysis of tin of various
 grades with impurities of Cu, Pb, As, Sb, Bi, and Fe. Standard samples
 for the determination of Bi, Pb, Sb, and Cu were obtained by diluting
 the dual alloys (one of these elements and tin) in pure tin. Standards
 for As and Fe were prepared separately. A description of the analysis
 procedure is given. The mean arithmetic error in the determination
 of the impurities in the tin does not exceed $\pm 7-9\%$. The analysis of
 a single sample for six elements lasts 50-60 minutes.

Cards : 1/1

LEVCHENKO, M.S., mashinist

An outstanding locomotive engineer. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.5:19
My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Depo Irkutsk II Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.
(Locomotive engineers)

KUZ'MIN, A.D.; LEVCHENKO, M.T.; NOSKOVA, R.I.; SALOMONOVICH, A.Ye.

Observation of discrete sources of radio emission on the 9.6
cm. wave. Astron.zhur. 37 no.6:975-978 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Radio astronomy)

Levchenko, M.V.

Cultivable Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10716

Author : Levchenko, M.V.

Inst : Kuban' Agricultural Institute.

Title : On the question of Cultivating spring wheat in the Northern Rayons of Krasnodarskiy Krai.

Orig Pub : Sb. stud. nauchn. rabot. Kubanod. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, (1957), No 1, 151-156.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

S/033/60/037/006/004/022
E032/E514

6.9417
3.1720
AUTHORS:

Kuz'min, A. D., Levchenko, M.T., Noskova, R. I. and Salomonovich, A. Ye.

TITLE:

Observations of Discrete Sources of Radio Emission on 9.6 cm Wavelength

PERIODICAL:

Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.6, pp.975-978

TEXT:

Preliminary results are reported of observations of discrete sources of radio emission on $\lambda = 9.6$ cm obtained with the 22 m radio telescope of the Physics Institute, AS, USSR. This telescope was described by Salomonovich (Ref.1). Altogether 50 sources were recorded of which 34 were observed for the first time in the centrimetre range. The results obtained are illustrated in the Table on pp.976-977, which gives coordinates and various characteristics, as well as identifications with optical objects and radio sources observed by Haddock et al. (Ref.3) and Westerhout (Ref.4) on 9.4 and 21 cm, respectively. The table includes a number of interesting objects, among them two planetary nebulae (NGC 7293 and NGC 6853) for which radio emission cannot be detected. For these objects an upper limit for the flux density of radio emission is estimated. These estimates are included in the table.

Card 1/2

S/033/60/037/006/004/022
E032/E514

Observations of Discrete Sources of Radio Emission on 9.6 cm Wavelength

Acknowledgments are expressed to the following persons who took part in building the apparatus and in obtaining the data: G. G. Basistov, N. F. Il'in, V. N. Koshchenko, L. A. Levchenko, S. K. Palamarchuk and V. I. Pushkarev. Acknowledgment is also expressed to D. V. Kovalevskiy who organized the programme for the radio telescope during the observations. There are 2 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1960

Card 2/2

LEVCHENKO, N., general-mayor intendatskoy sluzhby

Supply operations in the mountains. Tyl i snab. Sov. Voor.
S11 21 no.12:42-46 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Russia—Army—Supplies and stores)
(Mountain warfare)

NAYDENOV, G., aspirant; SOLYANIK, S.; RADCHENKO, Yu., assistant; PAPOYAN, F., aspirant; GOKHELASHVILI, R., kand.biolog.nauk; LEVCHENKO, N., kand. sel'skokhoz.nauk; ARUTYUNYAN, Kh.; MOVSESYAN, R.; MILOV, M., aspirant

Brief news. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 10 no.4:50-52 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Ukrainskiy institut oroshayemogo zemledeliya, Kherson (for Naydenov). 2. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Lhdanova, Chuguyevskogo rayona, Khar'kovskoy oblasti (for Solyanik). 3. Khar'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Radchenko). 4. Armyanskiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Papoyan). 5. Skriyskaya opyt'naya stantsiya plodovodstva (for Gokhelashvili). 6. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Birs, Bashkirska ASSR (for Levchenko). 7. Leninskanskaya selektsionnaya stantsiya (for Arutyunyan, Movsesyan). 8. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i agropochvovedeniya, Moskva (for Milov).

AP6016/83

1/1

SOURCE CODE: SR/0416/05/000/011/0026/0028

AUTHOR: Levchenko, N. (Lieutenant General)

ORG: None

TITLE: Greater attention to command of troops of the rear services

SOURCE: Tyl i snabzheniye sovetskikh vooruzhennykh sil, no. 11, 1965, 26-28

TOPIC TAGS: command system, military communication, armed force logistics, military medicine, military policy, military personnel

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the role and physical location of rear area officers during combat and the control of rear area troops. It is concluded that the Deputy Commander of Rear Services and the Chief of Rear Services can normally best command the rear and subordinate services from the TPU (Rear Services Control Point). This requires proper location of the TPU and sufficient communications equipment to maintain contact with subordinate units as well as the main command post. However, the Deputy Commander of Rear Services and the Chief of Rear Services need not always remain in the TPU. They may have to go where they are most needed and as the tactical situation requires. The Chief of Rear Services occasionally underestimated the

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ACC NR: AP6016788

commander of casualties. Thus, he should spend most of his time in the PMP (Regimental Medical Point) and periodically visit the main command post, or the TPU. The Deputy Commander of Rear Services must be able to make decisions quickly and to pass orders to subordinates; he must be kept informed of the commander's thoughts and decisions. The number of documents issued by rear area officers must be kept to a minimum and should be short, clear and simple to comply with. A basic document used by rear area personnel is the situation map, which should show the operational situation, location of communications media, areas of deployment of rear area units, march routes, location of command posts, levels of supplies, expenditure rates, how the wounded are to be evacuated, and location of contaminated areas. Standard forms should be used to the greatest extent possible for communications purposes. The search for more expedient forms and methods of exercising command of the rear continues and demands daily attention by all rear area officers.

SUB CODE: 15/SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

LEVCHENKO, N.A. [Levchenko, M.A.]; KONOZENKO, V.I.

Calculation of choke-type ferrite-diode elements with a split
winding in the coupling loop. Zbir. prats' z obchys. mat. i
tekh. 3:52-56 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ferrates)
(Transistors)

LEVCHENKO, N.A.; PAVLOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Logical elements of digital computers equipped with seignetto-electrics. Avtom.i prib. no.4:26-28 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut kibernetiki AN UkrSSR.
(Electronic digital computers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020323

S/0302/64/000/001/0065/0066

AUTHOR: Levchenko, N. A.; Tolimanchuk, V. A.

TITLE: Simple pulse counter

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 65-66

TOPIC TAGS: pulse counter, transistorized pulse counter, ferrite pulse counter, binary pulse counter

ABSTRACT: Ferrite-core windings (see Enclosure 1) are so connected that the current charging C_k brings the ferrite to its zero state, i.e., records a binary zero. The discharge current through R_k transfers the core to the unit state and the preceding core to the zero state, and so on. A 10-digit counter hookup with 1M-2 ferrites and P13-P15 transistors was tested at 200 kc and demonstrated stable operation with the power-supply and bias voltages varying within $\pm 20\%$. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CP, GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

127010Z 07 000000000000

Message for the Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20315-165.
(MORA 127010)

DERFEL', A.G.; KRAVTSOVA, I.P.; DYUBIN, N.P.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; POPOVA, A.N.;
DOLINENKO, O.V.; SHAROV, B.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: DYUBINA, A.V.;
TARASOVA, L.P.; LESENKO, I.I.; LEVCHENKO, N.D.; BONDARENKO, A.V.

Using ferrotitanium for the deoxidation of rail steel and
its properties. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:365-378 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

DYUBIN, N.P.; DYUBINA, A.V.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; Primali
uchastiye: LEVCHENKO, N.D.; POPOVA, N.N.; TROFIMOV, V.V.;
SHUBENKO, G.L.; CHETVER'KOV, A.V.; RYABININ, N.G.; ZEMLYANSKAYA,
L.I.; FRADINA, M.G.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; SABUTSKIY, F.M.; MOMGELI, A.V.;
BUL'SKIY, M.T.; FRADIN, M.D.; VALENKO, N.S.; KUCHERYAVYY, Yu.P.;
CHEPELEV, P.M.; SABUROV, T.A.; POLYAKOV, P.M.; MALASHENKO, R.B.

Effect of the temperature of rail rolling on their quality.
Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:344-353 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; TARAKHNO, Z.N.; LEVCHENKO, N.F.

Structure of direct azo dyes, the derivatives of diphenylamine.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.3:358-363 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Azo dyes) (Diphenylamine)

704/79-28-8-10/66

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, H. V., Andreev, . V.

TITLE: Synthesis of Several Nitro and Amino Derivatives of Tolane
(Sintez nekotorykh nitro- i aminoproizvodnykh tolana)

CITATION: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp.2046-2049 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several of the authors' experiments required 4-aminotolane-
(4-aminodiphenylacetylene) and the corresponding 4'-nitro
derivative, but neither compound was described in the litera-
ture. A general scheme for synthesizing these compounds for
the experiments was formulated (R=H or NO₂). As the start-
ing material compound (I), R=H, the trans-4-stilbene, was
used. The intermediate product in this synthesis scheme, the
4-nitrotolane, was also previously unknown. As an inter-
esting synthetic peculiarity it was found that of all the
substances tried for the reduction, Na₂S₂ (NH₄)₂S, H₂S in
pyridine solution, hydrazine hydrate in the presence of a
nickel catalyst, and others, only that suggested by Ruggli
(Ruggli, Ref 1), phenylhydrazine, was found to be a valid
reagent for reducing the 2,2"-dinitrotolane. The presence of

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SOV/79-28-8-10, '66

Synthesis of Several Nitro and Amino Derivatives of Tolane

triple bonds in compounds (III) and (IV) was proved in the following manner: 4-aminotolane was deaminated, giving a tolane which was identical with the model prepared of this hydrocarbon. The 4-amino-4-nitrotolane was easily converted to the above-mentioned 4,4'-diaminotolane by further reduction. Thus 4-nitrotolane, 4-aminotolane, and 4-amino-4'-nitrotolane were synthesized in this experiment for the first time (further explanations are given in the experimental section). There are 9 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957

Card 2/2

5 (3)
AUTHORS:

Litvinenko, L.M. and Levchenko, N.F.

SOV/79-29-3-36/61

TITLE:

Stereo Configuration and Reactivity (Prostranstvennoye stroyeniye i reaktsionnaya sposobnost')
XIII. Reaction of Atom Arrangements Distant From one Another According to the Investigation Data on the Kinetics of the Reaction of Amino Derivatives of Biphenyl and Stilbene, With n-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride and Picryl Chloride (XIII. O vzaimodeystvii udalennykh drug ot druga atomnykh gruppirovok po dannym issledovaniya kinetiki reaktsii aminoproizvodnykh bifenila i stil'bena s n-nitrobenzoylkhloridom i pikrilkhloridom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii 1959, Vol. 29, Nr 3, pp. 924-935, (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known that the substitution of the atoms -O- or -S- for the group -CH=CH- in the series of aromatic compounds does not eliminate their aromatic properties (Refs 4,5). In addition to earlier papers it seemed suitable to investigate the reactivity of such amines as (I) and (II), in which the bridging atom M (M=bridge) does not consist of -O- or -S- but of a vinylene arrangement, i.e. the reactivity of stilbene derivatives. According to references 6-10 it should be assumed that between the benzene nuclei in the molecular system of stilbene a considerably pronounced conjugation exists. No data, from the purely chemical aspect, were available on this problem in publications, although, especially in this respect,

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Steric Configuration and Reactivity

SOV/79-29-3-36/61

XIII. Reaction of Atom Arrangements Distant From one Another According to the Investigation Data on the Kinetics of the Reaction of Amino Derivatives of Biphenyl and Stilbene, With n-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride and Picryl Chloride

according to the previous investigations made by the authors (Refs 1,4) the chemical and optical methods of the investigation of such systems do not always yield clear results. The reaction kinetics of aniline, 4-aminobiphenyl, 4-amino-4'-nitrobiphenyl, 4-aminostilbene and 4-amino-4'-nitrostilbene with n-nitrobenzoyl- and picryl chloride in benzene solution was investigated. The molecular system of stilbene in which the benzene nuclei are separated by a bridge consisting of a vinylene arrangement was found to be a weaker conductor for the electronic influences (from one nucleus into the other) than the biphenyl system in which the benzene nuclei are directly linked with one another. The bridge vinylene arrangement between the benzene nuclei of stilbene transmits the electronic influence from one nucleus into the other far worse than the analogous oxygen and sulfur atom in the systems of the diphenyl oxide and -sulfide. There are 9 tables and 38 references, 24 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Sterio Configuration and Reactivity

SOV/79-29-3-36/61

XIII. Reaction of Atom Arrangements Distant From one Another According to the Investigation Data on the Kinetics of the Reaction of Amino Derivatives of Biphenyl and Stilbene, With n-Nitrobenzoyl Chloride and Picryl Chloride

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Kharkov, State University)

SUBMITTED: November 22, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, N. E.,
Tsukerman, S. V., Cheshko, R. S.

SOV/79-29-5-13/75

TITLE:

On the Reduction of Nitro Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane With
Alkali Sulfides (K voprosu o vosstanovlenii nitroproizvodnykh
difenilmetana sernistymi shchelochami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1470-1474 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Recently the problem mentioned in the title was discussed in the
dissertation of R. S. Tsekhanskiy (Ref 11). It was stated that
4-amino-4'-nitro-diphenyl-methane (I) with a melting point of 246°
is formed by treating 4,4'-dinitro-diphenyl-methane with sodium
sulfhydrate in aqueous alcohol solution. The authors found that not
only (I) is formed there but also another substance with a melting
point of 178° (II). Due to its bad solubility in alcohol it can be
easily separated from the first substance. The investigation of the
physical properties of (I) indicated that it is not 4-amino-4'-nitro-
diphenyl-methane. It is of great importance for the clarification of
the structure that 4,4'-diamino-diphenyl-methane can be transformed
into 4,4'-diamino-benzophenone by treatment with alkali sulfides
(Ref 18). It may be assumed that on interaction of the alkali

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On the Reduction of Nitro Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane SOV/79-29-5-13/75
With Alkali Sulfides

sulfide with 4,4'-dinitro-diphenyl-methane two processes take place: reduction of nitro groups to amino groups and transformation of the methyl groups to carbonyl groups. (I) really proved to be identical with the known 4,4'-diamino-benzophenone, which is obtained according to a method described in publications (Ref 21). 4,4'-diamino-benzophenone was found to be obtained more readily and in fair yield by treating 4,4'-dinitro-diphenyl methane with sodium disulfide in aqueous methanol. This method can be used as a new and convenient method for synthesizing this diamine. After the clarification of the structure of (I) it is no more difficult to confirm the structure of (II). By potentiometric titration with nitrite (II) was proved to be a monoamine. According to its melting temperature and other physical properties it is identical with 4-amino-4-nitro-benzophenone (Ref 22). Its definite structure was confirmed by its reduction with hydrazine hydrate in the presence of Raney nickel to 4,4'-diamino-benzophenone. By the influence of sodium disulfide upon 4-amino-diphenyl methane, also under more rigorous conditions than with the reduction of 4,4'-dinitro-diphenyl methane only 4-amino-diphenyl methane is obtained, i.e. no noticeable transformation of the methylene group into a carbonyl group takes place there. There are 24 references,

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On the Reduction of Nitro Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane SOV/79-29-5-13/75
With Alkali Sulfides

18 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1958

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(3)

SOV/79-29-8-62/81

AUTHORS:

Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, N. F., Krasovitskiy, B. M.,
Titarenko, N. I.

TITLE:

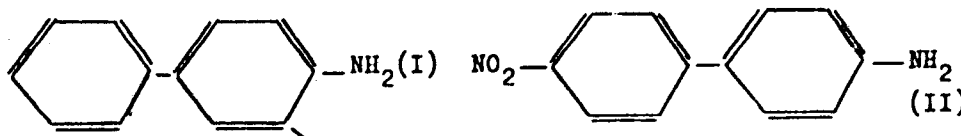
Spatial Structure and Reactivity. XIV. On the Interaction of the
Atom Groups Separated by One, Two, or Three Benzene Nuclei
According to the Investigation Data of the Reaction Kinetics of
Aromatic Amines With Picrylchloride

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2724-2729 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Recently Litvinenko and collaborators succeeded in determining, during the investigation of the acylation kinetics of 4-amino-biphenyl (I) and 4-amino-4-nitrobiphenyl (II) as well as aniline and p-nitroaniline, that the effect of the nitro group upon the reactivity of the aromatic amino group in the molecular system of biphenyl is many hundreds of times weaker than it is in the benzene system (Ref 1).



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Spatial Structure and Reactivity. XIV. On the Interaction of the Atom Groups Separated by One, Two, or Three Benzene Nuclei According to the Investigation Data of the Reaction Kinetics of Aromatic Amines With Picrylchloride

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The ratio of the rate constants for the reactions of the amino and aminonitro derivatives may serve the quantitative evaluation

of this effect, e.g. $\frac{K_I}{K_{II}}$ (factor f)(Refs 2-5). In the present paper the authors dealt with the problem of how the effect of the NO_2 group upon the reactivity of the NH_2 group occurs when the same kinetic method is used in the case that these groups are separated from one another by a system of three benzene nuclei. The reaction of the aromatic amines with picryl chloride in a benzene solution was taken as an example, since it proved to be highly sensitive to structural changes in the amine molecule (Ref 6) and can therefore be successfully used for the quantitative characterization of the influence of the slightest differences in the structures of the named compounds upon the reactivity of the aromatically bound amino group. On the basis

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Spatial Structure and Reactivity. XIV. On the Interaction of the Atom Groups Separated by One, Two, or Three Benzene Nuclei According to the Investigation Data of the Reaction Kinetics of Aromatic Amines With Picrylchloride

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of these considerations the kinetics of the reaction of compounds (III) and (IV) with picryl chloride in benzene was investigated and compared to the data of the kinetics previously obtained for the reaction of picryl chloride with aniline-4-amino-biphenyl and 4-amino-4-nitrobiphenyl (Ref 7). It was shown that the nitro group has a very strong effect upon the reactivity of the amino group which occupies the para-position in the same benzene nucleus. This effect is reduced in the binuclear molecular system of biphenyl and disappears almost completely in the system of n-triphenyl. These phenomena are due to a specific structural spatial arrangement. There are 4 tables and 16 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1958

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SOV/79-29-9-59/76

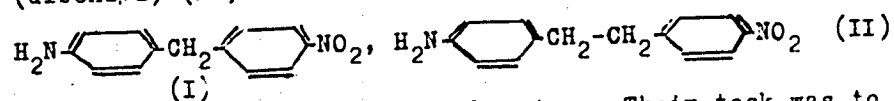
5(3)

AUTHORS: Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, N. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Nitro- and Amino Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane and 1,2-Diphenyl Ethane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3079-3082 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors used 4-amino-4'-nitrodiphenyl methane (I) and the corresponding aminonitro derivative of 1,2-diphenyl ethane (dibenzyl) (II):



for investigations in their laboratory. Their task was to synthesize both compounds by partial reduction of the corresponding 4,4'-dinitro derivatives. The generally used alkali hydrosulfide lyes are unsuited in the present case since they cause undesired changes in the methylene groups of these compounds (Ref 1). Phenyl hydrazine proved to be a good reducing agent; compounds (I) with the melting point 98° and (II) (1380) resulted. The experience gained by the authors with

Gard 1/3

SOV/79-29-9-59/76

Synthesis of Some Nitro- and Amino Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane and 1,2-Diphenyl Ethane

respect to the partial reduction of different aromatic dinitro compounds in which the nitro groups are in different and often not directly connected benzene rings, shows that phenyl hydrazine reacting with the nitro products according to the scheme $\text{ArNO}_2 + 3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHNH}_2 \longrightarrow \text{ArNH}_2 + 3\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{N}_2$ is one

of the best and the most reliable acting agents for the partial reduction of the composite polynitro compounds. The reactions with phenyl hydrazine can be carried out the most conveniently in inert solvents (xylene, halogen derivatives of benzene, biphenyl etc). In difficultly reacting nitro compounds a high-boiling solvent must be used. Phenyl hydrazine is well suited as such (Ref 4). Also, the reduction with phenyl hydrazine is easy (see description in the experimental part). The structure of the products (I) and (II) was proved by their reduction into the known 4,4'-diamino derivatives of diphenyl methane and dibenzyl. Moreover, compound (II) was transformed by deamination into the known 4-nitrodibenzyl which in turn was reduced to the equally known 4-aminodibenzyl. The latter

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SOV/79-29-9-59/76

Synthesis of Some Nitro- and Amino Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane and 1,2-Diphenyl Ethane

synthesis of the rather difficultly accessible amino derivative of dibenzyl is of general preparative importance. There are 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State University)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

Card 3/3

5.3610

AUTHORS:

Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, N. P.69671
S/153/60/003/01/026/058
B011/B005

TITLE:

The Interaction of Substituents in Molecular Systems Consisting of Two Benzene Rings Connected by Hydrocarbon Bridges

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 1, pp 99-103 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors report in their paper on investigations of the kinetics of the reaction of 4-amino- and 4-amino-4'-nitro derivatives (I and II) of di-phenylmethane, dibenzyl, trans-stilbene, tolane, and p-terphenyl with p-nitrobenzoyl chloride and picryl chloride in benzene solution. The methods were described already earlier (Refs 1-4). Table 1 shows the numerical results for each reaction and the results of other reactions investigated before. By a comparison of the ratios of the velocity constants of reactions of mono- and disubstituted derivatives (K_I/K_{II} = factor f) it is shown how the interaction of substituents is passed over from one benzene ring to the other. Table 2 shows the values of the factor f. These values show that the effect of the nitro group which in benzene very much reduces the reactivity of the amino group is considerably weakened if both groups are separated by benzene rings (biphenyl), and becomes very small if they are separated by 3 rings (p-

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terphenyl). This fact is explained by a reduced conductivity due to a greater distance and to the fact that the planes of the directly linked benzene rings must have a non-coplanar steric configuration. The introduction of a methylene bridge between benzene rings considerably reduces the value f in the molecular system of biphenyl. CH_2 acts here as an insulator reducing the interaction of benzene rings. Inductive effects, however, are intensively passed on by the methyl group. Two methyl groups effect a further reduction of the electron influence passing over from one benzene ring to the other. The f -values increase, however, by a separation of benzene rings in biphenyl by bridge atoms of oxygen or sulfur. In systems in which benzene rings are connected by 2-membered bridge groups, the conveyance of the electron influences increases only slightly by transition from the saturated ethane group (in dibenzyl) to an unsaturated one (in stilbene). This is an example for the compensation of the rupture of a bond in a continuous conjugate system by reduction of the distance between the interacting substituents. In tolane, the bridge group is even less saturated than in stilbene. Although the steric structure of the bridge seems especially favorable for the interaction of the 4,4'-substituent, the tolane system

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probably conveys the interaction of substituents even worse than stilbene. Thus, a separation of the groups NO_2 and NH_2 by a growing system of conjugate bonds leads to a rapid extinction of the action of the former group on the reactivity of the latter. On the basis of their investigations, the authors state that the known rule saying that in conjugate systems the influence of a substituent is passed over without noticeable attenuation is not confirmed by the examples studied by them. B. M. Krasovitskiy and N. I. Titarenko took part in the investigation. There are 2 tables and 16 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo;
Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Khar'kov State University imeni
A. M. Gor'kiy; Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1959

Card 3/3

S/079/60/030/05/58/074
B005/B125

5.3200

5.3610

AUTHORS:

Litvinenko, L. M., Levchenko, N. F.

TITLE:

Steric Structure and Reactivity. XVI. Kinetics of the Reactions
of Amino Derivatives of Diphenyl Methane and of Dibenzyl With
p-Nitro-benzoyl Chloride and Picryl Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1673-1680

TEXT: The authors of the present report investigated the kinetics of the reactions of p-nitro-benzoyl chloride and picryl chloride with 4-amino-diphenyl methane, 4-amino-4'-nitro-diphenyl methane and the two analogous derivatives of dibenzyl. The production of the initial products and the method of the kinetic measurements are given in the experimental section. Table 1 shows the results of the kinetic measurements for the eight reactions studied. The reactions were investigated at 25° and at 50°. Table 2 shows the summarized results of earlier investigations (Refs. 1-3) and the results of the present paper. In these four papers systems of two benzene rings were investigated which were bound either directly or by a hydrocarbon bridge ($-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$). It was to be

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Steric Structure and Reactivity. XVI. Kinetics of S/079/60/030/05/58/074
the Reactions of Amino Derivatives of Diphenyl B005/B125
Methane and of Dibenzyl With p-Nitro-benzoyl Chloride
and Picryl Chloride

determined to what degree a substitute in one of the benzene nuclei effects the other benzene nuclei. The ratio f of the two rate constants of the reactions of the p-amino derivative and the p-amino-p'-nitro derivative with p-nitro-benzoyl chloride or with picryl chloride was chosen as a measure of the transfer of the influence in a determined system. The comparative studies showed that the methylene group of the diphenyl methane inhibits the transfer of the effects of a substitute from one benzene nucleus to the others. That is the case to an even greater extent when the two benzene nuclei are separated by two methylene groups, as is the case with dibenzyl. Table 3 shows the values of f for the reactions of nine different molecular systems with p-nitro-benzoyl chloride and with picryl chloride at 25°. V. F. Lavrushin and N. A. Valyashko (Refs. 4, 5), V. A. Izmail'skiy, G. V. Alekseyeva, and R. S. Tsekhanskiy (Refs. 6, 7) and Ye. N. Gur'yanova (Ref. 21) are mentioned in the present report. There are 3 tables and 23 references, 21 of which are Soviet. X

Card 2/3

Steric Structure and Reactivity. XVI. Kinetics
of the Reactions of Amino Derivatives of
Diphenyl Methane and of Dibenzyl With p-Nitro-
benzoyl Chloride and Picryl Chloride

S/079/60/030/05/58/074
B005/B125

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Khar'kov State
University)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1959

Card 3/3

LITVINENKO, L.M.; LEVCHENKO, N.F.

Spatial configuration and reactivity. Part 17: Interaction between atomic groups located at some distance from each other, as determined from data on the kinetics of reactions of diphenylamine and azobenzene amino derivatives with p-nitrobenzoyl chloride and picryl chloride. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2704-2714 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Benzoyl chloride)
(Picryl chloride)
(Diphenylamine)
(Azobenzene)

LEVCHENKO, N. F.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Effect of structure on the reactivity of binuclear aromatic amines with bridged groupings." Moscow, 1961. 21 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Chemical Technology Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev); 225 copies; free; (KL, 6-61 sup, 198)

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; LITVINENKO, L.M.; TITARENKO, N.I.; LEVCHENKO, N.F.

Influence of steric factors on the properties of dyes containing a biphenyl nucleus. Part 15: Comparative study of the color of monoazo dyes, biphenyl derivatives, and certain dyes containing various bridge groups in the diazo constituent. Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no. 1:94-97 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Dyes and dyeing)

LITVINENKO, L.M.; ~~LIVCHENKO, M.P.~~

Space configuration and reactivity. Part 19: Synthesis of amino derivatives of benzopentene and kinetics of their acylation.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:552-568 P '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(benzo, pentene)

TITOV, Ye.V.; LITVINENKO, L.M.; LEVCHENKO, N.F.; IZMAYLOV, N.A.

Band frequencies of H-N stretching vibrations and the
reactivity of amines. Part 2: Polynuclear derivatives of aniline.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 27 no.4:481-486 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Aniline--Spectra)

LEVCHENKO, U.S.

Susceptibility of horses to the Sarcosporidium infection.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. Biol. nauk 2 no.6:83-85 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

LEVCHENKO, N.G.

Pathogenicity of sheep sarcosporidians. Vest. AN Vozrozh. NR 23 no.
(1983) 17:111
10:90-93 0 '64.

LEVCHENKO, N.G.

Detection of Sarcosporidia in Gazella subgutturosa and Cervus
elaphus sibiricus Sev. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:
213-214 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

LEVCHENKO, N.G.

Some age-related and seasonal characteristics of the morphology
of cysts of *Sarcocystis tenella* Railliet, 1886. Trudy Inst. zool.
AN Kazakh. SSR 19:60-64 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Sarcosporidia) (Sheep--Diseases and pests)

LEVCHENKO, N.G.

A case of sarcosporidiosis in roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*).
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:244-245 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kochkorka District—Parasites—Roe deer)
(Kochkorka District—Sarcosporidia)

LEVCHENKO, N.G.

Division of "spores" of the sarcosporid *Sarcocystis tenella* Railliet,
1886, parasite in sheep. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:
245-246 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Parasites—Sheep) (Sarcosporidia)

LEVCHENKO, N. G.

Morphology of *Sarcocystis tenella* Railliet, 1886. Trudy Inst.
zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:30-37 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kazakhstan--Parasites--Sheep)
(Kazakhstan--Protozoa, Pathogenic)

LEVCHENKO, N. K.

LEVCHENKO, N. K.: "The use of seedlings of Siberian larch in the steppe and forest-steep zones of the Bashkir ASSR and measures to combat diseases." Min Higher Education USSR. Voronezh Forestry Engineering Inst. Voronezh, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

NOVOZHILOV, M.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SEL'YANIN, V.G.; TARTAKOVSKIY, B.N.; Prinsipali uchastiye: PCHELKIN, G.D., inzh.; ESKIN, V.S., inzh.; SHARKOV, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BORISYUK, R.F., inzh.; ABDUFATTAKHOV, A.A., inzh.; ANDRIYENKO, A.F., inzh.; KITTOROV, P.M., inzh.; GLUSKIN, L.I., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, N.K., inzh.; GAVRILYUK, I.I., inzh.; SHPEKTOROV, Yu.Z., inzh.; KOCHERGA, N.T., red.; GORKAVENKO, L.I., tekhn. red.

[New technical methods and equipment in open-pit mining of mineral deposits] Novaia tekhnologiya otkrytoi razrabotki mesto-rozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh. Pod obshchei red. M.G. Novozhilova. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Strip mining)

LEVCHENKO, N.M., inzh.

Use of URP-1 sectional reinforced concrete supports in horizontal and inclined driftings in Donets Basin mines. Ugol' 32 no.8:45-48 (MLRA 10:9)
Ag '57.

(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)
(Reinforced concrete constructions)

LEVCHENKO, N. P.

/Medicine - Typhus

Dec 53

Comparative Data on Some Methods of Serum Diagnosis of Typhus, N. P. Levchenko, M. N. Intsertov, . Khoroshev, Voronezh Inst of Epidemiol and obiol

Mikro Epid i Immun, No 12, p 57

using the reaction of prolonged complementation carried out at low temps with the aid of specific rabbit serum, the antigen could be detected in the blood of typhus patients in the first days of the disease. The reaction becomes pronounced and is only weakly positive on the

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day of the disease. Reaction of agglutination of rickettsiae with serum of patients was positive in 99% of cases and appeared on the 3rd day of Weil-Felix was positive in 69.1% of cases starting with the 4th day. Rickettsiae diagnostic preps are preferable to proteus preps.

MIRONYUK, S.K. [Myroniuk, S.K.]; LEVCHENKO, N.P.

Reducing the traction resistance of a plow. Mekh. sil'.
hosp. 14 no.9:31 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. L'vovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

SOV/132-58-12-5/14

AUTHOR: Levchenko, N.S.

TITLE: A Double Core Pipe With Reversed Flushing (Dvoynaya kolonkovaya truba s obratnoy promyvkoj)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana neдр, 1958, Nr 12, pp 47-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author invented a double core pipe with reversed flushing for use in bore holes in collapsed or fissured rocks, where evacuation of the core cannot be achieved normally. The extraction of the core is here achieved by a reversed flushing; the water being pumped into the internal pipe and evacuated together with the core through a diffuser and into the space between the walls of the double pipes.
There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Geologorazvedochnaya partiya imeni III Internatsionala (The Geological Prospecting Party ~~member~~ of the III International)

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5(1, 2)

SOV/1958-08-0-107/01

AUTHORS: Belyayev, G. I., Levchenko, N. V.

TITLE: Vibration Grinding of Enamel Badges (Vibratsionnyy pomol emalevoy shikhty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 87-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The interaction of substances in solid state is effected by the exchange of the ions that are on the surface of the reacting bodies. These ions are in a state that is the least stable. For this reason the velocity of the reactions in solid phase increases with decreasing grain size of the components, e. g. in silicate mixtures at low temperatures (Ref 1). The authors investigated in the present paper the effects of vibration grinding of the main components of enamel - sand - and of the enamel as a whole upon the silicate formation process and upon the velocity of the boiling of the enamel frit. The sand and the enamel badge were ground on a vibration mill M-10 for 30, 60 and 90 minutes. The degree of crushing was classified according to the specific surface of the powder (on the instrument by V. V. Tovarov), as well as by sieve analysis and

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Vibration Grinding of Enamel Badges

SOV/155-50 5-10/20

according to the bulk weight. Figure 1 shows the kinetic curves of the dependence of the specific surface s , the bulk weight ρ , and of the specific volume v upon the duration of the grinding of sand. Figure 2 gives the dependence of the interaction velocity of SiO_2 and Na_2CO_3 in a sand-soda badge upon the specific surface of the sand. From table 2 data may be seen which illustrate the effect of the vibration grinding of sand upon the loss in weight of the badge on its heating. Figures 3-5 give curves expressing the kinetics of the dependence of the weight losses of the charge upon the dispersion degree of sand during heating for 1 hour. Based upon the results obtained the authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) The degree of dispersion of sand has a great effect upon the kinetics of the reaction between the solid phases of sodium carbonate. The enlargement of the specific surface of sand considerably accelerates the interaction between SiO_2 and Na_2CO_3 at lower temperatures. 2) A vibration grinding of sand has an effect upon the whole course of the formation process of silicates and of glass in enamel badges. The weight loss of the badges at lower temperatures increases with the degree of dispersion

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10V/155-58-1-11/20

Vibration Grinding of Enamel Bauges

of sand, whereas the duration of a complete boiling through of enamels is decreased by an average of from 30 to 35%. The joint grinding of all components of the enamel badges is the most efficient. Thus, the coefficient of the acceleration of the enamel boiling increases according to the type of charge from 1.33 to 1.93. 3) The introduction of the vibration grinding, besides a decrease in time of the boiling, can also improve the quality of the enamels. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Kafedra tekhnologii silikatov (Dnepropetrovsk Chemo-Technological Institute, Chair of Silicate Technology)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1957

Card 3/3

LEVCHENKO, N.Ya.; KHRAMOVA, M.Ya.

Airlift centrifugal system. Koks i khim. no.10:3-5 '67.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Coal preparation plants—Equipment and supplies)

KASYMOV, T.Ya., dotsent; LEVCHENKO, O.G., ordinator

Eye burns caused by solution for corns. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.7:63
Jl '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

LEVCHENKO, O.G., assistant; SAIPOV, S.Sh.

Pathology of the organ of vision in experimental syphilis in
~~rabbits~~. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.8:45-49 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (zav. - dotsent T.Ya.Kasymov) i
kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.A.Alexvbyan)
- Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i
Uzbekskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-
venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - V.M.Matveyev).
(EYE—SYPHILIS)

LEVCHENKO, O. I.

USSR/Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 19598

Author : Z. V. Pushkareva, M. S. Usova, O. I. Levchenko
Inst : Polytechnical Institute of Uralsk
Title : To The Question of Utilizing Organic Compounds
in Analysis of Platinum Metals and Gold. Report
I. Power of Series of Heterocyclic Compounds to
Precipitate Platinum Metals from Solutions.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ural'skogo Politekhn. In-ta, 1956, sb. 57,
183 - 191.

Abstract: The power of 23 heterocyclic compounds (HC) -
derivatives of pyridine, quinoline, acridine,
phenazine, pyrimidine, sulfathiazole and pheno-
thiazine containing Cl, NH₂, NO₂, OH, SH and OCH₃

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- 74 -

- 12 -

LEVCHENKO, O. I.

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30932

Author : II. Usova M. S., Pushkareva Z.V., Levchenko O. I.
 III. Usova M. S., Gayeva N. F.

Inst : Urals Polytechnical Institute

Title : Use of Organic Compounds in the Analysis of Platinum-Group
Metals and Gold. Communication II. Precipitation Capacity
of Some Noble Metals in the Urea, Thiourea and Guanidine
Series. Communication III. Use of Phenothiazine for the
Determination of Platinum in Alloys.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. 1.-ta, 1956, sb. 57, 192-200; 201-206.

Abstract: II. Report of the results of qualitative tests on the capacity
of some substituted urea, thiourea (I) and guanidine (II) comp-
ounds, to precipitate platinum metals (PM) from solution. Intro-
duction of phenyl- and heterocyclic residues into the molecules
of I and II, clearly enhances the capacity of I and II to preci-
pitate noble metals from solution. The introduction into the

Card : 1/2

-12-

KARPUKHIN, P.P.; LEVCHENKO, O.I.

Production of 2-hydroxycarbazole. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:
18-20 Ja-Pr'63 (MIRA 1781)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

DEMIDYUK, V.F. [Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; LEVCHENKO, O.K., ~~tech.~~ red.

[Program on the principles of economics for study groups of
the party educational system] Programa z osnov politychnoi eko-
nomii dlia hurtktiv systemy partiinoi osvity. Kyiv, Derzhpo-
litvydav URSR, 1962. 29 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Economics)

LEVCHENKO, O.N.

Standardize belt conveyers. Standartizatsiia 25 no.3:20-22 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3) .
(Conveying machinery—Standards)

YAKOVTSSEV, I.; LEVCHENKO, P.; GUREVICH, M.

Foremost drivers of the Kharkov automotive transportation trust.
Avt. transp. 36 no. 6:53 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Kharkov--Automobile drivers)

VENTSEL', S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., KISHINEV, M., ...
CHUPIS, N.; IYCHENKO, P.

Using niger oil in chassis lubrication units. Art. in comp. 4
no. 12:15-16 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

BREKHOV, V.V.; LEVCHENKO, P.K.

Founding large iron castings in molds using fast-drying sand
mixtures and liquid glass. Lit.proizv.no.2; supplement: 44-46
'56. (Iron founding) (MLRA 9:7)

11/10/1957 P.K.
PETRICHENKO, Aleksey Maksimovich, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
~~LEKHENKO, P.K.~~ inzhener, retsenzent; SOROKA, M.S., redaktor;
RUDENSKIY, Ya.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Thin-walled chill castings] Tonkostennyye kokil'nye otlivki. Kiev,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 159 p.
(Die casting) (MIRA 10:8)

L 42969-65 EWP(d)/EWT(m)/EPP(e)/T/EWP(1) Pr-4 B1
ACCESSION NR AR5008893 8/0273/65/000/002/0027/0027

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Dvigatelyey vnutrennego sgoraniya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 2.39.158

AUTHOR: Ventsel', S. V.; Voloshin, N. P.; Lavchenko, P. N.; Kapitsa, L. N.; Garbuz, V. T.

TITLE: An experiment in engine operation without changing the engine oil

CITED SOURCE: Avtodorozhnik Ukrainy. Nauchno-tekhn-tekhn. sb., vyp. 2(16) 1964, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: automotive engine performance, oil change, oil consumption, Volga automobile, internal combustion engine/oil SU

TRANSLATION: The authors present the results of engine performance tests on Volga automobiles, carried out to verify the effect of engine oil changes on oil consumption and on the technical condition of an engine. The oil in one group of engines was replaced after every 2000 km, while the other group operated without oil changes. Oil filter elements were replaced every 2000 km in both groups. Oil SU (GOST 1707-51) was used throughout. Engines operating without oil changes showed lower oil consumption and lesser wear in

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L 42969-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008893

cylinders and piston rings. The performance of new and rebuilt engines did not differ significantly for the entire period up to major overhaul, regardless of oil changing.
V. Reznikov

SUB CODE: PR

ENCL:

00

BF
Card

2/2

BARSKIY, M.D.; LEVCHENKO, P.V.; DOLGANOV, Ye.A.

Effect of the comminution of material during size classification on the effectiveness of the process. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim i khim tekhn. 7 no.5:858-861 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra mekhanicheskogo oborudovaniya silikatnykh proizvodstv Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova.

ARISTOV, Gleb Georgiyevich; NIKULIN, V.M., inzh., retsenzent; LEVCHENKO,
Petr Vasil'yevich, red.; SKOROBOGACHEVA, A.P., red. izd-va;
MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook of a grog production worker] Kratkii spravochnik
rabochego shamotnogo proizvodstva. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat,
1962. 142 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Refractory materials)

BAROKIN, M.S.; LENCENZO, P.V.

problems involved in the comparison of classifiers. Izv. vuz.
votreb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 7 no.3:501-504 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

L. Kuznetskiy politekhnicheskii Institut imeni Kirova, kafedra
mekhanicheskogo oborudovaniya silikatnykh proizvodstv.

KUZELEV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SKVORTSOV, Aleksey Anatol'yevich;
 SHEL'YAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; DUBITSKIY, G.M., doktor
 tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZOBNIN, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk,
 retsenzent; KOROTKOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
 LEVCHENKO, P.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MAKURIN, P.I.,
 kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand. tekhn.
 nauk, retsenzent; PORUCHIKOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
 tsenzent; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
 SERGEICHEV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FILIPPOV,
 A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YAROSHENKO, Yu.G., kand.
 tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BAZAROVA, N.V., inzh., retsenzent;
 BLANK, E.M., inzh., retsenzent; VOLPYANSKIY, L.M., inzh.,
 retsenzent; ZAKHAROV, B.P., inzh., retsenzent; MYSHALOV, S.V.,
 inzh., retsenzent; RAZUMOVA, M.S., inzh., retsenzent;
 SHABALIN, L.A., inzh., retsenzent; SHKUNDI, R.M., inzh., re-
 tsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of foundry practice] Spravochnik rabochego-
 liteishchika. 1zd.3. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 584 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Founding--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

Arseyev No. 5. V.

ARSEYEV, A.V.; KITAYEV, B.I., professor, retsentsent; LEVCHENKO, P.V.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsentsent; KOVADEROV, A.V., redaktor;
KOVALENKO, N.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Combustion of industrial gases; methods and apparatus] Szhiganie
promyshlennykh gazov; metody i pribory. Sverdlovsk, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1952. 390 p.
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3. Nachal'nik
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4. Nachal'nik Kotovskoy distantzii puti, Odesskoy dorogi (for
Gorishniy).
5. Nachal'nik Sverdlovsk-Passazhirskoy distantzii
puti Sverdlovskoy dorogi (for Vorob'yev).
6. Nachal'nik
L'govskoy distantzii puti Moskovskoy dorogi (for Marin).
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NIKHAMKINA, N.O. [Nikhamkina, N.H.], dots.; GOLOVKO, N.P. [Golovko, N.P.], student; LEVCHENKO, R.Ya. [Levchenko, R. IM.], student; KOVAL'SKAYA, L.I. [Koval's'ka, L.I.], studentka; PRIZ, N.S. [Pryz, N.S.], student; SUKOVA, R.I., studentka.

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1. Yenakiyevskiy tsementnyy zavod.
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ACCESSION NR: AP4013421

S/0057/64/034/002/0321/0325

AUTHOR: Kel'man, V.M.; Levchenko, S.I.; Luzyanin, I.D.; Peregud, B.P.

TITLE: Vertical focusing of an electron beam in an axially symmetric radially increasing magnetic field by cylindrical magnetic lenses

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhn.fiz., v.34, no.2, 1964, 321-325

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, electron beam focusing, magnetic lens, cylindrical magnetic lens, vertical beam focusing, vertical cyclotron beam focusing, cyclotron, accelerator, continuous injection accelerator

ABSTRACT: This paper is the most recent of a series (V.M.Kel'man, B.P.Peregud, K. A.Domatova, ZhTF 28, No.5, 1055-1060, 1958; Yu.V.Vandadurov, Ibid.28, No.5, 1065-1076, 1958; V.M.Kel'man, B.P.Peregud, K.A.Dolmatova, I.D.Luzyanin, Ibid.30, No.2, 153-158, 1960) devoted to discussion of a system for vertical focusing of the beam in a cyclotron or similar device. The focusing system is described in earlier papers of the series. The focusing system consists of a number of cylindrical magnetic lenses located on equally spaced radii of the acceleration chamber. The present paper reports an experimental investigation of the effectiveness of the focusing system by means of

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probe measurements of beam intensity under various conditions. The apparatus (except for the probe, which presents no novel features) was described in an earlier paper. The chamber was 4 cm high and somewhat more than 32 cm in radius. A 5 keV electron beam was employed. The beam current was measured at 135° from the injection point as a function of the current in the focusing lenses. Appropriate excitation of the lenses increased the beam current by a factor of 100. The beam current was measured as a function of the radius with the lenses excited. Six peaks could be distinguished which, by their relative heights, could be correlated with the first six revolutions of the beam. The positions of the beam after each of its first five revolutions were calculated by a method developed in a previous paper. The calculated beam positions agreed very well with the locations of the five highest peaks on the current versus radius curve. The position of the beam after the sixth revolution is not discussed. The following conclusions are drawn: 1) The proposed system assures effective vertical focusing of an electron beam in a radially increasing magnetic field. 2) Formulas developed in an earlier paper can be employed to calculate the behavior of the system. 3) The system can be recommended for use with cyclotrons to increase the beam energy, and for the development of new types of continuous injection accelerators. "The authors express their gratitude to Yu.

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V.Vandakurov and Yu.S.Korobochka for the interesting and valuable discussions that occurred during the course of the work." Orig.art.has: 4 formulas, 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziki-tehnicheskii institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physical-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

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Card 3/3

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